Amnsements and Meetings Co-Night.

BOOTH'S THEATER.-1:30 and 8: "King Lear."
FIFTH AVENUE THEATER-1:30 and 8: "School for Grand Ofera House.—1:30 and 8: "Crabbed Age."

Grand Ofera House.—1:30 and 8: "Crabbed Age."

LTCEUM THEATER.—1:30: "Don Cassar de Bazan." 8:

"King Richard II." Booth.

NELLO'S GARDEN.—1:30 and 8: "Baba."

OLYMPIC NOVELTY THEATER.—2 and 8: Variety.

PARK THEATER.—1:30 and 8: "Musette."

EAS FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—2 and 8.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATER.—Variety.

TWENTY-THERD STREET OPERA HOUSE.—2 and 8: Kelly

TWENTY-THIRD STREET OPERA HOUSE. 2 and S. Reisy & Leon's Missitela UNION SQUARE THEATER. 1:30: "Miss Multon." 8: "The Two Orphans." Wallack's Theater. 1:30 and 8: "The Shaughraum."

ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—Johnston Art Collection.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Philharmonic Concert.
GILMORE'S GARDEN.—2 and 8: Barnum's Entertainment. HELLER'S WONDER THEATER .- 2 and 8: Magical and Musical Performance.

Lyric Hall.—Lecture. Dr. L. Sanveur.

Masonic Temple.—2 and 8: Cromwell's Illuminated Il-

Instrations.

New American Museum—Day and Evening.

New York Aquarium.—Day and Evening.

STEINWAY HALL.—2: Concert. Essipoff. Thomas.

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New-Pork Daily Tribune. FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1876.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FORKIGN .- A national conference to oppose the pro-Turkish policy of the Government was held in London. - A new Greek Ministry has been formed. = No reduction of taxation is promised in France; the ministerial crisis continues. = A conspiracy to depose Sultan Murad has been discovered at Constantinople.

DOMESTIC .- The Democrats of Louisiana think of organizing a State government of their own. In Washington, it is held that Cronin, the Tilden elector in Oregon, completely deprived himself of There is a postmastership vacant, and before his own case by his action.

Congress .- By a vote of 50 to 4 the Senate sustained the decision of its Chair that the joint rules were not in force. The Pension bill passed the

CITY AND SUBURBAN .-- Two hundred and ninetytwo bodies have been recovered from the ruins of Funerals of several of the victims of the disaster friendless dead. = The Municipal Society cons ered the duties of police justices, special exemptions to churches, and other municipal questions. Tweed's baggage on the Franklin has been examined by U. S. District-Attorney Pliss and sent to Washington. = Gold, 10758, 10738, 10714. Gold value of the legal-tender dollar at the close, 93210 cents. Stocks more active and higher, but closing unsettled and weak.

THE WEATHER.-THE TRIBUNE'S local observations indicate a rain storm and warmer temperature. === In this city yesterday it was cloudy. Thermometer, 30°, 43°, 38°.

The Democratic House call upon the President to say why and wherefore he ordered troops into the Southern States. They are likely to get more than they ask for.

The National Conference held in London yesterday was an important demonstration in favor of non-intervention in Turkey. The British Liberals are determined to prevent a recurrence of the diplomatic blundering which led to the Crimean war.

In France, as elsewhere, the party in power deem it out of order that lucrative official positions should be held by their opponents. This is the source of the ministerial crisis, which is daily becoming graver. The Republicans want full control of the administrative machinery and will be satisfied with nothing

Gov. Grover of Oregon probably cared little about the law when he made up his mind to slip one more vote for Tilden into the electoral ballot-box, but those who wish to know something of the law on the other side will do well to read the outline of the decision in the Clute case, given elsewhere. It is a decision of the highest court in this State, and fits the Oregon case exactly.

The New-York Municipal Society begins its public work simply and sensibly. Movements like this m the past have nearly always ended in efforts to get office for the leading members. The constitution of this society seems to make such a perversion of its purpose impossible, and the practical way in which it has gone to work gives a guaranty that it is organized with a view to permanence, that its members comprehend what such service to the city as they contemplate means and requires, and are really likely to give us efficient aid in securing needful reforms. Of one thing, however, it must beware. It must not be long-winded. Long before the Citizens' Association had been captured by the Ring, its meetings were a terror to the newspapers, its five-column circulars burdened the waste baskets, and the public had refused to listen to it.

Mr. Randall has suffered his second defeat, and the second is not only much worse, but much more important than the first. The first was the veto of the impeachment project by the

complete overthrow by the Senate, its Demo- | jority and yet not be elected, and a candidate | cratic members being parties thereto, of Mr. with a minority of the votes may be fairly and Randall's remarkable theory that the Joint legally chosen by the electoral votes of the Rules were still in force because the House States. Even the unreflecting persons who still adheres to them. Every Republican Sena- rush to the conclusion that great injustor and ten Democrats voted to sustain the ruling of the Chair that the rules no longer verted by the inauguration of a minority existed, and Mr. Bayard gave Mr. Randall's candidate must be forced to give sufficient theory the final and fatal thrust. This commits both parties in the Senate to this position, and destroys with one brush of the hand the fine-spun web of technicalities which the that however it may seem to the superficial new Speaker has sought to throw around a observer, it is quite consistent with the theory simple question. Now the House, in support of the Federal Government, and in perfect of its claim to a right to reject the vote of any accordance with the ideas and plans of the found-State, is left without any basis for argument except a precedent created by rules which do not exist, and perhaps a general claim of the power of the popular branch of Congress. Yesterday's Democratic vote is a Democratic | which they are a part.

The totals of the casualties at the burning of the Brooklyn Theater do not diminish as we had hoped they would. On Wednesday morning we estimated the number of the dead roughly at 300. Yesterday morning the official figures furnished by the coroner placed it at 292, the actual number of bodies in his possession. This morning we give the full names and residences of 215 of this number who have been recognized by their friends and removed for private burial. In another list are the names of 77 missing, all of whom it is almost certain perished in the flames. It will be observed that the number of names collected by THE TRIBUNE, in almost every instance by inquiry of friends and relatives at the late residences of the dead, tallies exactly with the number of bodies reported to the jury by the coroner. A great deal of has been taken to prevent the care duplication of names arising from carelessness in transcribing them, and in this way the original lists, numbering over 360, have been reduced to the number above stated. It is barely possible that the total may be still further reduced, but there is little hope that it can be materially lessened. But it is certain that the first estimate of THE TRIBUNE will not be exceeded.

Cronin was altogether too unanimous. Later advices show that he overdid the thing from the start. When the Secretary of State of Oregon, in his dignified way, slipped the certificates through the door, Cronin, in his dignified way, plunged them into his pocket and refused to give them up, though each of the three electors made three distinct demands for them. Then it seems that there was no refusal on the part of the Republicans to act is disgraceful to the Governor of Oregon, with him, but, on the contrary, he refused to and it will be discreditable to the Democratic act with them because they insisted that his leaders who are pretending so great horror at authority should be shown. These are, to be sure, the statements of a postmaster, and in people, to try to take advantage of a transaction these days of official degeneracy postmasters, if we may believe certain Democrats of stern virtue, are objects of well-deserved suspicion, if not of scorn and contumely. But several different accounts seem to sustain this version, and the fact that this is a postmaster willing to resign his position, with all the profits from defalcations and thefts of postage-stamps popularly supposed to be attached to the office, in order to vote for Hayes, entitles him to consideration. As between Cronin, who takes certificates that do not belong to him and fills vacancies which do not exist with men whom he has no right to appoint, and a postmaster, wicked and depraved though he must be, we have no choice. Let Cronin be content. long he will want to hide away inside of something:

The outlook in Mexico is gloomy. The army has decided the fate of the Government, and overthrown the Constitution. These disorders date from the time when President Lerdo the Brooklyn Theater and 215 have been identified. began to seek reëlection. Misgivings like those which stimulated our Liberal movement were held in Brooklyn yesterday, and the city will in 1872 were felt by the President's oppobury with honor to-day the unrecognized and nents, who accordingly began to devise his interest. overthrow. Foreseeing that the election would go against them, they abstained from voting in some districts, while in others they held that lawlessness rendered the voting invalid. Lerdo had, of course, a large majority of the electoral votes. The House of Representatives disregarded the murmurs of the opposition, declared the election valid, and invested the President with extraordinary powers. These proceedings excited the anger of Chief-Justice Iglesias, who claims to be provisional president, on the ground that Lerdo's term had expired and no valid election had been held. Mr. Iglesias fled from the capital, and at last accounts had been trading with Diaz for a share in the spoils of office. Diaz's revolt began when he landed in Northern Mexico and acquired possession of Matamoros. Some months later he appeared in Oaxaca, where he continued until the recent battle at Huamantla opened to him the gates of Mexico. Gen. Diaz is almost a pure Indian. He served faithfully the Republic during the war against Maximilian, and in 1871 was an unsuccessful candidate for the Presidency. The Lerdo party deem him ignorant, ambitious, and unfitted for the high office he has assumed. The tawless manner in which he has attained power gives reason for their assumptions. His aptitude for civil government is certainly questionable.

TOO MUCH QUIBBLING.

the Presidential election should have been so close as to leave the result dependent finally upon the Southern States in which there was the likelihood of disputes such as have arisen. The long period of uncertainty and doubt, causes business depression at a time when we | into the active state. most need the establishment of confidence and a revival of trade, and when there was good reason for believing that the determination either way of the Presidential question would have had a tendency to set the wheels of trade in motion and open a period of material prosperity. The effect of the present unsettled political condition is, as everybody knows, very counting and declaration of the votes in the depressing upon all our business interests. But we may find some compensation for all this in the fact that it has disclosed some weaknesses in our system of conducting Presidential elections, which, if Congress has the wisdom to profit own reputations as good citizens and the good by the lessons of experience, will be speedily corrected. In the general discussion, too, which is now in progress over the whole subject-a discussion which, if not always calm and good-tempered, is certainly freer from intemperance of language and violence than we might have expected-it must fall out that the and public mind will have a much-needed enlight- civil disorder. We cannot too heartily comenment as to the actual theory of the Federal mend the attitude taken by Southern Government and the details of the system learning now with something like precision

tice is done and the popular will subthought to the subject to discover that this was no unseen or unimagined contingency, but that it was fally discussed long ago, and ers of the Republic. It will be no small advantage to the country to have people put to an examination and study of the structure of the Government under which they live and of

But there is another evil to which this condition of things gives rise, and that is a disposition to quibble and pettifog and take small advantage of technical informalities. Our Democratic friends have industriously cultivated it. They have been hunting up petty informalities and insignificant defects in the qualifications and titles of Republican electors in the several States ever since the polls closed, with the purpose of defeating in some such way the clearly expressed will of the people. They do not appear to have succeeded in any case, though they are quite hopeful of having accomplished something in Oregon by which they will be enabled, if not to seize the one electoral vote they need, at least to compel the Senate to go behind the lawful returns and into an investigation of the proceedings of the Returning Boards in the disputed Southern States. Whatever may be their object, there can be no doubt in the minds of impartial and fairminded men that the Oregon performance was simply a bold and unscrupulous attempt to steal an electoral vote. Steal is a hard word, we offer no apology for using it. There is no doubt whatever as to the intention of the people of Oregon with reference to the casting of the electoral vote of the State. The Democratic elector to whom Gov. Grover gave the certificate had certainly not been elected, and his assuming the right to set was as plain a case of usurpation as could possibly be imagined. It is not strange that the citizens of that State who find themselves overridden and a high-handed attempt made to reverse their decision upon such a pretext as Gov. Grover pleads, should be stirred with indignation at the outrage. The whole affair what they call the subversion of the will of the concerning the absolute dishonesty of which there is not the shadow of question. The country desires a just and honorable as well as peaceful solution of this question, but the Presidency of the United States will not be awarded to any candidate on such quibbles as that upon which Gov. Grover bases his action.

INDICATIONS OF WAR.

We hear nothing more of the Conference at Constantinople, or of that plan of reform which was to have been promulgated by the Turkish Government ten days ago. In three weeks more the term of the armistice will expire, and unless the negotiations of the Conference should be then far enough advanced to promise a settlement, Russia will have no other reason than her own convenience for consenting to its renewal. But, if there be obscurity in Constantinople, the atmosphere is rapidly growing clearer throughout the rest of Europe. The positions of the principal Powers, both absolute and relative, are now clearly defined, and they are not likely to vary in case of war,-at least not until war shall give rise to new questions and fresh conflicts of

Prince Bismarck's speech simply declares what has been manifest for some time past. Germany's position and interests so clearly prescribe her neutrality that it was to be assamed from the beginning. But the declaration that Austria is also in accord with Germany and Russia removes another possible complication. It indicates that the chief purpose of the Berlin Conference was attained at the time, and was not relinquished when the object of that conference was apparently defeated. Moreover, it is now settled that neutrality, and probably to the same extent, must of necessity be accorded by England. There is a renewal of the manifestations of public sentiment which the present Ministry will be compelled to heed. The position taken by Bright, Gladstone, and other statesmen of the Liberal party, rests on a very general change of opinion in regard to the Eastern Question. The Government has forfeited the confidence of a considerable portion of its own party in its wisdom, and must aet on the defensive when Parliament assembles.

Russia, therefore, is left entirely free to march against Turkey. The increase of her military preparations, the concentration and disposition of her troops, and the movements in Servia and Roumania, all indicate the confident expectation of war. They are on too large and costly a scale for mere "intimida-"tion." Even if Turkey should concede the chief demands, it will be very difficult for her It is a great misfortune in one sense that to furnish satisfactory guarantees for their execution. She cannot defeat the pretexts which Russia will bring forward to justify a military occupation of Servia, Bulgaria, and Bosnia. It seems almost certain that Russia intends as much as this, which is at least pasnot yet terminated, is not a good thing. It sive war, and liable at any moment to change

THE ATTITUDE OF SOUTHERN DEMOCRATS. We hasten to accord our praise and express our admiration for the behavior of the Southern Democrats in Congress. If there has been any injustice done or any wrong perpetrated, as has been so vehemently claimed, in the disputed States, they are the direct sufferers by it; the interest they have in the question is immediate and personal. We do not doubt that many of them do think they have been unfairly dealt with, and that their name of their States as peaceable and lawabiding communities have been unjustly aspersed. Under such circumstances they have shown great patience and moderation and set good examples to their Northern associates who have apparently been disposed to threaten bluster and foment disturbance and eaters of former times. The second is the is that a candidate may receive a popular ma- like Speaker Randall and Fernando Wood of water is insufficient, a high cistern der a system of the most enterprising bulldozery

Should it happen to the Democratic party returned to power, it will be due to the wise the party, and in spite of the performances of

the Woods and Randalls. In the midst of all the nonsense and folly of the impeachment talk, the Southern Democrats, for the most part, keep their heads level and their tempers undisturbed. They know better what opposition to constituted authority means than do their friends from the North, who have threatened and blustered always but never put their threats in execution. Messrs. Randall and Wood and the other hot-headed advocates of impeachment and stirrers up of strife would do well to learn a little discretion from Messrs. Lamar and Gibson, who have more reason to be dissatisfied with the turn of events, but are able to exercise more philosophy over it than their Northern brethren.

THE EXTRADITION OUESTION. The British Government has acted with great good sense and commendable wisdom and moderation in abandoning its original view of its treaty obligation to surrender fugitive American criminals. No diplomatic intelligence could be more gratifying to all who appreciate properly the importance of a good international understanding. The ground taken by the American Government we now understand to be accepted by England, in spite of any act of Parliament to the contrary, viz.: That when a prisoner has been surrendered for any specific offense, he may be summarily arrested in the country to which he has been delivered up, and placed on trial for any other crime for which he would have been liable to extradition under the treaty. Prompt action has followed the decision of ministers. Brent has been apprehended, and will be delivered up within fifteen days upon a charge of forging and uttering. Winslow and Gray, but it happens to fit this case precisely, and it is understood, have decamped, or they also

would have been arrested. It is only by considering the great and numerous evils which would follow the entire abrogation of treaty stipulations for the extradition of criminals that we can comprehend the importance and appreciate the grace of this action upon the part of Great Britain. The commercial relations of the two countries are so intimate, and the facilities for passing from one to the other are such that some understanding upon the matter is demanded both by self-interest, decency, and the commonest regard for justice. It is hardly worth while to inquire which country would be more seriously embarrassed by the absence of all treaty provisions for the surrender of fugitive felons. Neither could afford the establishment of an Alsatia within the territories of the other, to which its forgers and swindlers might flee, there to enjoy their ill-gotten gains, and to laugh at the laws which they had broken. Thus far, it is true, the weight of the practical inconvenience has been upon our side; but a moment's reflection will show that this has been accidental, and that the comparative situation might have been easily reversed.

It is plain that a treaty construed as the English Government was at first inclined to construe that already existing would have bound the United States to the performance of impossibilities. How could the Washington Government, in the absence of definite treaty stipulations which would have created a paramount public law, have given any guaranty that Winslow, for instance, being once legally within the jurisdiction of Massachusetts, should be tried only for a special and partieular offense against its laws when he had committed so many? The distinction that the prisoner shall be first tried for the offense for which he was delivered up is of no consequence if, after an acquittal or a nol. pros. which would fulfill every condition of a trial, process against him for other offenses may be had incontinently. This is very different from a demand that upon his deliverance upon the specified charge he shall be at liberty to leave the jurisdiction and regain once more

his foreign asylum. The proposition for a new treaty will doubtless be favorably received upon both sides. There is already a suggestion in England of an enlargement of the scope of extradition; and if this should be agreed upon, it will be quite unnecessary for England to demand in the new treaty a recognition of her first mistaken interpretation of the old one. The extradition stipulations may be made to cover easily all cases likely to arise, and to recognize the local judicial functions of the States. Neither country can possibly desire that crune should be committed with impunity; neither can be disposed to disregard the natural comity of nations; and upon either side the obligations and the advantages of a common-sense arrangement are as nearly equal as possible. Whether the particular doctrine of the act of Parliament shall be embodied in the fresh treaty or not, there should be no difficulty in making it a guaranty of the substantial justice which is all that either nation can properly

INVESTIGATING THE DISASTER.

To-day the solemn ceremony of burying her dead will devolve upon Brooklyn, and little else will have attention. By Monday the coroner's jury will fairly begin its work of investigation. As the jury is composed of citizens of more than average intelligence, there is reason to hope that their researches will be thorough; that they will leave nothing undone to determine not only how, but why 300 people were killed. It seems probable at present that the inquiry will be largely devoted to the mode of construction of the building; to ascertaining whether that was as good as could be devised, or radically defective. While on that point a thorough investigation is needed, there are other matters about which the publie is entitled to equally full information.

It is charged that there were no sufficient means at hand for extinguishing fire in the theater. A hydrant was indeed provided for the stage, but it is stated to have been a small one, that could not have supplied a stream larger than the ordinary street-washer of a private residence. There was a screw thread for attaching hose to this hydrant, and it is said that when the late Mrs. Conway was managing the theater the hose was kept near at hand, and also buckets filled with water were kept in accessible positions near the scenery. Neither the hose nor the filled buckets seem to have been provided by the present management. Many people think that if hose could have been attached to the stagehydrant when the sky-scene first caught fire, a stream could have been brought to bear upon the flame. Perhaps this is so, but inquiry Democrats in this matter, and their obvious needs to be made whether the head of water upon which it was organized. People are determination to preserve peace and order and at the hydrant was sufficient to carry a stream, acquiesce in the results, whatever they may even with hose, to the upper scenery. It is what are the actual relations of the States to be. Their conduct is in such marked and worth while to be sure on this point with refcool-headed successors of the Southern fire- the General Government, and why and how it striking contrast with the behavior of men erence to other theaters; since if the head

that the whole country has taken note of it. or other means for quickly forcing stream in the upper scenery ought to be proever to be restored to public confidence and vided. The question should be asked whether under the present management of the theater and discreet action of the Southern wing of its employés had been at all instructed or practiced for their specific duties in case of panic or fire; or whether every precaution of

that sort was left to the chapter of accidents. There are conflicting stories about the extra doors. We have recently alluded to the difficulty said to be found in opening from the inside one of the doors whose bolts were rusted. There is still a question as to whether the door on the alley, that was broken open by rescuers, could have been opened outward from within. It seems tolerably certain that great force was required to pry it open from without, and, that an ax was broken in the attempt. There appears to be sad reason for the belief that the number rescued at this door might have been far larger if it could have been opened at the first alarm.

There is something more than a suspicion that the provisions of law in respect to the safety of buildings in Brooklyn are inadequate and are disregarded. It is rumored that there is no plan of the Brooklyn Theater on file in the Building Department. Before the Chicago fire it was a notorious fact that the inspection of buildings in Brooklyn amounted to nothing; that the laws on the subject were antiquated, were fit only for a small village, and were not enforced. There some stir made in the matter, and was both laws and system were much improved. Whether they are yet sufficient, is a subject for grave inquiry. For the enforcement of such laws due penalties must be provided, and the officials must be clothed with authority. It may be needful also to have a special law, with power for enforcing it, which shall compel the owners of theaters and public halls to supply ample means for extinguishing fire on their premises.

A FIREMAN'S RECOMMENDATIONS. That out of evil some good may always be educed was settled long ago. It is a consolation to find that the burning of the Brooklyn Theater has directed public attention to the condition of similar establishments in different parts of the country, and to the degree of safety which their arrangements would insure to their occupants under the conditions of the recent terrible event. In Boston, the public authorities are carefully inspecting the theaters of that city, and we presume that a like survey will be made elsewhere. This will be much better and surer than reliance upon reports of the architects of the structures, which are always, in the eyes of their builders, rather safer in case of fire than the open fields. The weeks to come, before the excitement of the event has subsided, will be extremely prolific of plans and resonant with discussion. Our own opinion is that where there is a will there is a way, and that tragedies like that in Brooklyn may, with no exhausting effort of human ingenuity, be avoided. We are not of the mind of Mohammedans respecting fires and other casualties, and we think that the burning of theaters may be guarded against successfully without putting anybody's brain to the torture of overthinking; while, if we are wrong, it would be better to stop building theaters altogether, since we can much better go without them than be burned within them.

A practical treatise upon fires in theaters has been published recently by Mr. Shaw of the London Fire Brigade. Mr. Shaw, who is a veteran fireman, advocates a standard of distance which shall be the minimum between the walls of a theater and those of the nearest buildings, with an open intermediate space. He also favors as indispensable the separation of the different parts of the building by strong interior walls. He would have a heavy wall up to and surrounding the opening of the proscenium; and he also recommends the iron curtain now so much about. He further suggests subdivisions of the theater and the audience, and censures steeply inclined modes of exit. The reader will observe that this problem of a safe theater has attracted attention abroad and that the danger is fully understood, though no tragedy like ours has, at least lately, occurred there. It will hardly be possible for those who have the management of theaters very soon to exhibit the reckless carelessness of the past. The people will not bear it, and will, if it is persisted in, show their disapprobation in a way which will have a marked and disastrous effect upon theatrical treasuries.

CHILDREN'S MERRYMAKING.

The Masonic Hall (corner of Sixth-ave. and Twenty-third-st.) was full yesterday of happy children, who were sure that Saint Nicholas had already arrived. All of his toys were there, besides Punch and Judy tableaus, and good things to eat enough to delight the heart of an Irish king. If any of our readers wish to give their little ones a foretaste of Christmas fun we advise them to take them to the merrymaking at the hall to-day. It will give meaning to the frolic if they tell them that the money they spend there is to help support a noble charity-the New-York Diet Kitchen,

The object of this association of good women, as everybody ought to know, is to furnish the necessary food, or even delicacies, required by the sick poor. This work was carried on through last Winter, with what success hundreds of poor wretches sick and dying in cellars and the stiffing rooms of tenement houses only can testify. It needs no words of ours to urge it upon the sympathy of our readers. The strongest man can remember how when sick he turned with loathing from the ordinary food of his own well supplied table. The poor man's life may depend upon proper diet; but while his family eat the coarse refuse of the shops or the garbage begged at kitchen doors, how is he to procure it? Stated charities furnish him medicine and medical advice, but until this association begun its work there was no help for him beyond but to starve. We have before us now the face of one hard-working woman, a good mother and faithful Christian, who were out and died in her poor hovel simply for the lack of the plain nourishing food which she would not beg, and which these other women now are giving in God's name to the needy.

That the affairs of the association will be administered with discretion and practical good sense, we are assured from the character of the managers, chief among whom is a lady of large experience as matron and nurse in several hospitals during the war. Her executive ability and knowledge of details gained there will insure the most economical and wise disposal of funds contributed to this charity.

Intimidation is a rather elastic form of felony, ranging all the way down from murder, mutilation, and mayhem to prudent and ghostly personations of the sheeted dead, or threats to stop supplies of castoff undergarments. Now, a President elected un-

might be tolerated, because from the dark and busrowing nature of the offense its results can be been approximately estimated. There would therefore emain a saving "perhaps" upon which to hang a charitable hope that an honest majority had after all elected their man. | Again, a President who seemingly was indebted for his election to the indiscreet discretion of a returning board could be recognized as a lawful and legitimate chief magistrate, and by such recognition the country would not be called upon to make total shipwreck of its self-respect; for in this case also the popular feeling would be tempered by the suggestion of a reasonable doubt at least in favor of the possible equity as well as the assured legality of the result determined. But there is nothing whatever to redeem the twists and sophistries of technical quibbling from utter condemnation. There may be invented excuses and palliations for "terrorism" and for the "exercise of judicial functions." It is possible that neither of these potent political agencies in their most ebulhent activity should succeed in defeating the will of the people. But "Croninizing" must do so of necessity, and the people will hardly permit a President to be pettifogged into the White House.

After all the litigiousness of his record and the amazing bluster of his friends, Controller Green has gone out of office as quietly as a lamb. In fact, there has been nothing in his whole official life so lamblike as his leaving it. Mr. Green undertook the Controllership at an hour of great public peril and uncertainty. He rendered valuable public service, which should always be gratefully remembered. If he could have tempered his zeal with some little discretion, could have avoided needless quarrels, vexatious delays, and a sort of bull-dog insolence of office, which assumed that every creditor of the city was probably a thief, and must be put proof to save himself from being so regarded and treated, he would have left his place with fewer enemies and a fairer record. As it is, we must not forget that even his failings leaned to virtue's side. He never wasted the city's money (except in litigation), and in refusing to pay a dozen just bills he generally succeeded in stopping also the payment of a score of unjust ones. But he made it too expensive to do business with the city. No man could make a contract without adding a percentage to cover the cost of fighting Green to get his money. We hope a similar percentage will not be needed in the case of Mr. Kelly.

Will some Democratic Senator take issue with Mr. Morton and point to the precedent where "a minority candidate has been elected on account of the ineligibility of the person receiving the majority of the votes cast ?"

The bouncing and racy oration which Gen. Grant delivered to Messrs. Hewitt and Randolph ought to have been fully reported. After his propitiatory message it would have been comfortable reading.

PERSONAL.

Miss Virginia Vaughan is giving dramatic eadings in London.

Mr. W. J. Stillman is getting ready to print Bosnian and Herzegovinian book.

Capt. Cook has a statue at last. It is the work of the distinguished English sculptor Woolner, and is to be placed in Sydney, where it will be seen by all the ships which enter Sydney Harbor.

It isn't every woman that can hunt like Miss Kate Peyton. Here is Mrs. Rousby, the actress, who was thrown from her horse while hunting the other day and received a severe shaking.

Mr. Robert Browning is deeply and uncompromisingly opposed to the proposed republication of his wife's earlier poems—those which she herself excluded from her works as unworthy—but he can do nothing under present English laws. Here is Mrs. St. Elmo Evans Wilson writing

I yan Linton, the "Scorcher" of The Saturday Review, and wife of Mr. William J. Linton, the well-known wood engraver of this city, is conceeding a story to be called "The World Well Lost." President George Washington once sent to

A Life's Drama" for the "Ladies' Treasury," and Mrs.

his cousin, Mrs. Washington of Fairfield, a letter intro-ducing a physician famed for the cure of cancer; and this letter has just been sent to Cheimnati to be sold by the descendants of the lady, who are living in Kentucky in straitened circumstances. It was Viscount Maidstone, son and heir of the Earl of Winehelsea and Nottingham, who lately en

listed as a common soldier because he was too poor to ive otherwise, his annual income being a pittance of \$2,500. He bought himself out of this encagement in a few days, but has now enlisted for the second time and for twelve years in the Royal Artillety. Mr. Blue Jeans Williams's new dignity has

not, it is said, added to the charm of his personal appearance. When he came to the opening of Congress on Monday one feminine critic declared that from the wrinkled condition of his blue jeans suit one might reasonably suppose it had served as a covering for his stalwart frame, both night and day, during the whole of the re-cent campaign. Another was so struck by his appear cent campaign. Another was so struck by his appearance that she asked if it was really true that he, as chair man of the Committee on Accounts, had objected to the washing of 200 towels for the 300 members as an extragance, saying his family, consisting of 11, used one towel a week.

Mr. Blaine, says the correspondent of The Troy Times, considers himself fully restored to health, remarking that he had not felt so well in ten years. He said his physician objected to his taking an active part in the late campaign, but he told him he might as well die from work as die from chafing. Ho thinks speaking in the open air strengthened his whole system. He looks able to do valiant service against his old enemy; but unfortunately there is very little chance for a new man to show any prowess in the Sanate, or, as Mr. Blaine hisself expressed it, "The new Senator can do little but sit at Gamailel's feet and learn."

Dr. Legge, the professor of Chinese at Ox! ford, has given two lectures, the second lecture being distinguished by the presence of the two Chinese Commissioners sent by the Peking Government to the Exhibition at Philadelphia. Mr. Earle, the new professor of Anglo-Saxon, pleaded the claims of Anglo-Saxon is a surgestive lecture, in which he noted that our present unhappy mode of spelling—the belt noir of philologists and teachers—is ullimately due to the Norman conquest. Two entirety different alphabets were thereby brought into collision with one another—the Anglo-Saxon c, for instance, having the sound of k, and the French o the sound of s—and a compromise was effected between them.

Queen Victoria goes walking in a short dark serge petticoat; the heels of her boots are not half as inch high, the soles are broad and thick, and they are never blacked. She always welcomes news of the people, improvements in their manners, their health, and their improvements in their manners, their health, and their appearance. She declares that visiting her humble subjects is better than going to the play. When Mrz. MeTavish, one of her Scotch dependents, who prides herself somewhat on her great night, good looks, and youth—she is only 73—asked the Queen, not long ago, about the Stat in the East, she promptly raised the foreefinger of her right hand and said, "You must not ask these questions. Ask what you will about the family—how we are, and how we love you—and I shall answer you with pleasure."

"Poor Cayletta." is howeved.

"Poor Carlotta" is incurable. A correspondent of The Boston Advertiser says that she refuses to be lieve in the existence of those around her, while, on the other hand, she imagines a world of her own, with which she lives, talks, and enjoys herself. To those actually surrounding her she never speaks. She attends to her own toilet, dresses her own hair in old-fashioned puffs, and toilet, dresses her own hair in old-fashioned puffs, and separates herself, as it were, from all contact with he manity. She orders her dinners in writing, and if any change be made, or a dish not to her taste, she notices it at once and writes her repreaches, which she deposits in one place where she expects to find an answer next day. She imagines herself Empress of Mexico, and Maximilian is, to her mind, absent only for a short time. Her health is good, and her beauty augmented by this straige, and her beauty augmented by this straige, and almanach published for her, in which the imperial Court of Mexico holds its place, quite as though everything had been going on happily for her since 1867.

M. de Chandordy, the Krench Plenipoten. M. de Chandordy, the French Plenipoten-

tiary at the Constantinople Conference, is a diplomatist of long standing. He is a man of commanding presents has a serious and sympathetic voice, and belongs to that class of honest diplomats who prefer silenes to falsehood, and conceal the truth only when it is dangerous both to speak and to be silent. dangerous both to speak and to be silent. He has in the Rue de Lauxembourg at Paris, an entresol of extreme simplicity, which he has had for many years but rarely occupies. A scarcely-lighted ante-room, in which posted a valet without livery, a bedroom of old-fashbond planuees, three small rooms containing some old further half enveloped in paper, some interesting picture, and the properties of Goya, and a bedstead is chony, inhald with pearl, attract the visitor's attention. The Count has splendid Sayres porcelain, inherited for his family, stowed in cupboards, for he leads a bachelor, life and never has occasion to use it. When staying in Paris he takes his meals at a neighboring reasurest, and, following his natural tastes, he lives in the simples manner possible for an official man.

Albert Edward and Alexandra of Wales celchrated the Prince's birthday in bright fashion, at Sand ringham, the other day. They were surrounded by sat-riors, travelers, explorers of the ice-bound pole dust returned), statesmen, lawyers, poets, and historians, a living for a few happy heliday suns on the divine equa-ity which springs from the doing of noble deeds or the